# THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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BALTIMORE: WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1839.

☞ Our readers will have perceived that we have incurred the expense of a new set of type in order to render our journal the more acceptable to them, and while we are commencing a new volume, would be permitted to remind those who are in *arrears*, that, to render the relation of the publishers, editors and *patrons* reciprocally pleasant, *punctuality*, by the latter, is indispensably necessary. As we have before had occasion to remind our subscribers, on purchasing the Farmer and Gardener, we gave a valuable consideration for the outstanding debts due its then proprietor, and thus become the payers of the sums respectively due. In so doing we manifested a confidence in the ability and dispositions of its supporters, which we were then sure would be, and still trust *will be*, duly appreciated. Though the *hope* we at first entertained has been, in numerous instances, thus far *deferred*, we cannot get our own consent to believe that our disappointment has arisen from any other cause than forgetfulness, and we, therefore, the more confidently appeal to the sense of justice of all who may be indebted to us to delay no longer in forwarding us the sums respectively due by them. We have many thousands of dollars owing in sums from five to twenty dollars, and when we reflect that on assuming the ownership of our paper we voluntarily reduced its price fifty per cent. with a view of extending its circulation, and thus benefiting the cause of agriculture, that we thus gratuitously gave up one-half of the income arising from our paper—and that we have absolutely paid the subscriptions respectively due up to the period of purchase—we say when we reflect upon these things, we must be indulged with the remark, that, as its terms have always been, *payment in advance*, there is no reasonable ground to justfiy delinquencies of such long standing as many of those by which we are now suffering. That we may be fully understood, we will observe, that there are as many indebted to us for *four years* subscription as there are for *one*, and we leave it to those to whom we address ourselves to figure to themselves the degree of injury and inconvenience which such a condition of things have imposed upon us.

It is at all times unpleasant to us to be pressing our private affairs upon the attention of the public, but as necessity has no law, we feel that we are entitled to be heard, and will conclude by reiterating the request to all who are indebted to us to *forthwith remit us by mail* the amount of subscription respectively due by them.

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*The Crops.*—We have recently had occasion to visit several parts of the surrounding country, and were glad to find that with some few exceptions the wheat promised fair. We saw some fields that had been considerably winter killed, but on the whole the prospects we considered good. The *rye*, however, except in a very few instances did not look so well. We were pleased to find the corn crop very generally, either got in, or in a state of being put in; nor were less gratified to witness that care had been, in most cases, observed both in the preparation and manuring of the ground—attention, which we sincerely hope, will be rewarded by a fruitful harvest.

Our private accounts from various parts of the wheat-growing districts are generally favorable, though we regret to add that the prospects of a crop of rye are mostly unfavorable.

From some cause or other, this latter crop has within the last few years, become precarious, and we fear it may in many instances be ascribed to confiding it to worn-out ground.

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## CLOVER SEED.

We hope that the scarcity and high price of this article, the present season, will induce farmers more generally to save their own seed, as it should be a maxim with all, *never to buy what they can raise*. If this principle was strictly carried out in the economy of the farm, the aggregate amount of saving would startle credulity on the one hand, and create a moneyed-ability in its followers, on the other, which would speedily work a desirable change in their affairs. There is no farmer who raises *clover*, but might from his *after-math* save as many seed as would serve the purposes of his own sowing, and we need not tell him that every dollar he might thus save would be two dollars made.

While we are upon the subject of clover and its high price, we would respectively urge upon all, the propriety of increasing its cultivation, as we are sure that no permanent melioration of the soil can be effected without clover forms a material part in the system of rotation of crops pursued. Wherever lime and ashes or marl, in some of its forms, cannot be obtained, *clover* and *plaster* should be resorted to as the only sure substitute, and although we do not believe that the improvement of land can be carried to as great a height without the aid of lime, or some of the calcareous earths, as with them, yet where these are not to be produced, we would by all means rely upon clover and plaster as the next best means available.

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*Self trained Horses.*—When a colt is weaned and turned out, it has, of cuurse, a shed or stable to lie and feed in. By making a slight fence about the height of the colt's knees, a few yards from the door, you compel him to walk over to get to his corn. When he is quite used to this, raise the fence six inches. This will make him rear up and get his fore legs, and he will soon find it easier to jump over than to draw over his hind legs after him. When he does this freely, raise the fence still higher, till he is obliged to make a good standing leap over it every time he goes in. When he is perfect at this, which he will be in the course of a month, then dig a ditch, and throw up a bank with earth instead of a rail, and he will first walk into the ditch, and then get his fore legs on the bank, but in a day or two he will quietly jump on the bank. After being perfect in this, have another ditch on the other side of the bank, and he will jump on and off in a few days as well as any hunter. The writer has a thoroughbred colt only nine months old, which is as perfect at all sorts of fences as the best hunter.

*Diary of a Huntsman.*

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*Silk! Silk!*—We yesterday had the pleasure of visiting a cocoonery in this city, at which a great many silk worms were feeding and a few of the oldest were spinning. In the Northern States the worms cannot begin to feed before the middle of May, and the season is at least one month shorter in the fall than here. We have thus about two and a half months advantage in point of time to operate. If this business does not succeed it will be for want of energy on the part of our people, for we undoubtedly have climate and soil in our favor.—*Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle.*

## TREATISE ON LIME-BURNING.

BY PROFESSOR DUCATEL.

### CHAPTER III.

*General remarks on the operation of Lime Burning.*

After the selection of a proper material, the next care of the lime burner is to ascertain the most convenient and the most economical mode of converting it into lime, and at the same time he must know under what conditions the calcination has been found to be most properly effected. Experience has shown, that the calcination of limestone is carried on better and with more rapidity, when the stone is not very compact, when it is broken up in small masses, and when it is impregnated with a certain degree of moisture. These conditions are not sufficiently attended to by our lime-burners, who even assert that their experience is to the contrary; but in reference to the size of the stone, their opinion contradicts reason as well as the settled conviction of the European lime-burners; and as regards the effect of moisture, it may be satisfactorily accounted for on chemical principles, and has even been demonstrated by an ingenious experiment of Gay-Lussac. Lime-burners in Europe always prefer the stone that has been recently extracted from the quarry, and when it has been suffered to lay by and become dry, they are in the habit of sprinkling water over it. The rationale of this effect of moisture is this: when the stone has been subjected for some time to a white heat, the carbonic acid gas which is expelled from it, and which is known to be very heavy, forms an atmosphere around each piece of stone which confines the other portions of the gas that have not yet been disengaged; but water, or acqueous vapor, very readily absorbs this gas, and when present, or added, by this absorption, facilitates the escape of fresh portions, and in this way hastens the calcination.

Pure limestones, or those that are nearly so, will support a *white* heat without inconvenience; but mixed rocks, and especially those that yield hydraulic lime, are apt to run into a *fritt*. They require some precaution in burning, the most obvious of which is that they be not carried beyond a red heat. Impure limestones, when they have been over calcined, come out in lumps that are heavy, compact, blackish, and coated with a species, of enamel, especially at the angles. They produce a very inferior lime, that slakes with difficulty, and sometimes not at all, but when exposed to the air for a few days falls into a rough inert powder. Both pure and impure limestones when imperfectly calcined, will either not slake or only partially so, having a solid core, which is a *subcorbonate* of lime. It has been found that this core is very difficultly calcined by a second operation, and then forms what has been termed *dead lime*—a lime that will not slake with water, but on being ground and made into a paste differs from common mortar by settling under water.

The most simple process by which to obtain lime is obviously to calcine the stone in the open air. Accordingly we are told that in some parts of Wales, the lime-burners employ the same means and arrangement that are pursued in making charcoal. To prevent the escape of the flame through the top or sides of the heap, it is covered with earth and sodded, and the heat is so managed that notwithstanding the large size of the stones used, the whole is perfectly calcined. It is further stated that at the same price, the lime thus obtained is always preferred to that burnt in kilns. This mode of preparing lime is also in use in Scotland. The method, adopted in Belgium, is to dispose of the stone and coal in alternate strata, building up the pile in the shape of a truncated cone, 16 feet in diameter at the base, with an elevation of about 10 feet. The operation is carried on in the same way as for obtaining charcoal, the same arrangement is resorted to for heating the draft, and for carrying on the fire, the pile being also protected from the external air and from unnecessary currents by a covering of clay or earth. There is no doubt but that this mode of proceeding would be found advantageous in many places.

In Russia, and even in some parts of France, where wood is still abundant, the practice is to make an excavation about 5 feet wide and 10 in height, either circular or square, on the side of a hill or bank, into which the stones are placed in such a way as to admit of as much space between them as will allow the free circulation of the flame around them. At bottom there is left a vacant space, about two feet in width and height, the whole depth of the excavation, in which the fuel is introduced and kindled. A similar plan has been adopted in Maryland for burning oyster shells, which is found to answer all the purposes required. It might be improved upon, however, by lining the sides with fire proof brick, which would impart to these constructions a greater degree of permanency, and would lead to an economy of fuel, if care were taken to supply new material immediately after withdrawing the lime. But a still more simple mode of reducing oyster shells to lime for agricultural use, is to gather them into square wooden pens, intermixing them with faggots, chips and combustible rubbish of every description, and arranging the whole so as to secure a proper draft of air to keep up the fire until their perfect calcination. The prominent advantage of this plan is to enable the farmer to procure his lime on the very spot upon which he wishes to make use of it.

The object of the lime-burner being, however, to economize fuel, time end labor, this cannot be better accomplished than by a recourse to properly constructed *kilns*, together with an attention to the right disposition of the stone in them and a judicious management of the fire.

### CHAPTER IV.

*On the construction of Lime-Kilns.*

The main objects which is desirable to attain in the construction of a lime-kiln are, economy of fuel, together with certainty and rapidity in the results of the operation for which it is intended, and although it would seem, that by this time the experience of so many contries where lime is made, ought to have settled upon some form presenting prominent advantages, we find that this is far from being the case. The greatest variety exists in the dimensious, forms and mode of construction of kilns in the several parts of the world, and claiming some peculiar advantages. And even in some cases where they appear to have been built after the same, or nearly the same model, there are remarkable discrepancies in the results. These differences are no doubt to be ascribed in a great measure to the nature of the stones employed, the size to which they are reduced previous to being put into the kiln, the manner of arranging them in it, and also to the character of the fuel. To render them comparable, with any degree of certainty, as regards the practical advantages of different forms and dimensions, the experiments should be made on the same spot, with the same stone and the same kind of combustible. It is not necessary, therefore, to give an account of any great number of the various forms that are in use; but to select such as are most generally considered best adapted to thair purposes. There are, however, two essential differences in the methods employed for burning lime, that occasion corresponding differences in the construction of the kiln. One is where the operation is performed periodically; the other where it is continued indefinitely, or *perpetuated*: Hence the division into periodical, or ordinary kilns, and *perpetual kilns*. Periodical kilns, moreover, admit of a difference in their construction, arising from the nature of the combustible employed.

The materials used in the construction of the lime-kilns should, as a matter of course, be of a very refractory nature, so as to resist without deterioration the actions of the intense degree of heat to which they are to be subjected. Those varieties of Soapstone that do not contain iron, and the *Talcose slates* furnish excellent materials. *Fire-proof bricks* are especially appropriate; and the stone, or bricks, are best cemented together by a mortar made of sand and refractory clay.

The most approved form for a *periodical kiln*, in which wood is to be burnt, appears to be that of an egg truncated at both extremities with the larger end downwards. This form is represented in Plate I, Fig. 1, in which the letters A. A. represent the main mass of the kiln; B. B. the brick lining of the cavity into which the limestone and fire are introduced; C. what is termed the chamber containing the limestone; D. the fire room; E. the direction in which the fire is introduced, and that by which the lime is withdrawn, called the eye; G. the place of the grate which is constructed of fire-proof bricks; F. the ash hole. This form is believed to possess advantages over that most generally adopted in Maryland, from which it differs in being narrower at the top than at the base; the advantages being that on the upper part of the kiln is contracted, the heat does not escape so freely, and is, moreover, reverberated, which adds to its intensity. It is supposed too, that another important result is obtained, namely, that when the cooled lime is drawn out at the bottom, the ignited mass in the upper part will settle down mose freely and evenly towards the central parts of the kiln. It has been asserted by some writers that a considerable saving is produced in closing the kiln at top, by building a chimney over it; and this seems reasonable.

The French writers recommend favorably a form of kiln represented in Plate I. figures 2 and 4—the former being a vertical, the latter a horizontal section of the construction. It is fed with *peat*. The only parts of the edifice which it may be necessary to designate particularly are at A. where is located the *hearth*, upon which the service of the kiln is carried on and where the

lime is collected; and G. G. G. representing the *grate* which is composed of bars of iron fixed in the grooves of a circular piece of iron secured in the masonry. This mode of grating is considered infinitely superior to the use of fire proof bricks, as it is not so liable to give way, admits of more uniform circulation of the air, and allows a freer passage to the ashes.

*Periodical Kilns* intended to be fed by coal, are usually constructed as represented on Plate II. figures 1, 2 and 3; the first figure representing the elevation of the kiln, the second a section of it, and the third its ground plan. On this plate the letter A. represents the masonry of the kiln; C. its body, and G. the situation of the grate. *a.* is a part of an inclined plane leading to the top of the kiln for the purpose of feeding it.

The *Perpetual Kilns* of the State of New York, situated on the North River, at Barngat, are fed with *anthracite*, and their construction is very simple: it consists first of a *base* of solid masonry, opening at top in an *eye*, 20 inches square, with a *vent* of the same, or larger dimensions. Over this *eye* there is built a circular *kettle* of fire-proof brick; the shape of which is a truncated cone 7 feet high and 7 feet wide at its termination; and over this again there is constructed the *kiln* from twelve to fifteen feet in hetght, which is also circular and conical, being ⅓ less at its mouth or top than at its base. This description corresponds precisely with Vicat's plan of one in use in France, and which he describes as working admirably. It is there fed, however, with bituminous coal. Plate III. fig. 1, exhibits its elevation and proportional dimensions in its different parts. Fig. 2, is the model of a perpetual kiln, burning coal, likewise in use in France, and described as working perfectly. The other figures on the same plate, that are not numbered by omission of the Lithographer, represent the elevation and a section of the structure of a perpetual kiln intended to burn wood. The open spaces on the sides are lateral flues, that would necessarily have the effect, together with the contracted form of the kiln at top, of establishing a powerful draft through the whole mass of combustible and stone, so as to hasten the calcination of the latter. It has not, however, as yet been tried, but is suggested by Mr. P. T. Tyson, of Baltimore, as an improvement upon those kilns now in use.

On Plate IV. fig. 1, and and 3, there is represented the elevation, section and ground plan of a perpetual kiln, used at Rudersdorff, in Prussia, and fed with a mixture of wood and peat, in the proportion of 1 of the former to 4 of the latter. There are five furnaces indicated by the letters *c. c.*; the letters *a. a.* represent the lining of fire-proof brick; *b. b.* intervals in the masonry that are filled with ashes, and forming a covering over the second lining which is made of ordinary bricks.

[We shall endeavor to procure these plates for insertion in the Farmer & Gardener.]

## DRILL HUSBARDRY,

We have no doubt will ultimately come into vogue among us—we mean in the culture of wheat and other grains—though for a long time its progress will be slow. At the late Preston agricultural meeting in England, the question proposed for discussion was—"the comparative advantages of the drill and broadcast systems of husbandry." Mr. Binns ably advocated the drill system, and set forth its advantages under the following heads:

1. The seed is delivered with regularity.
2. It is deposited at proper depth.
3. The weeds, during the growth of plants, are destroyed with great facility.
4. The plants cultivated receive the undivided benefit of the soil and manure, and have not to maintain a constant struggle with weeds.
5. The land by the process of hoeing, is undergoing preparations for another crop.
6. The necessity of summer fallowing is avoided.
7. By admission of the sun and air between the rows, a stronger and healthier plant is produced, and of course a heavier crop.
8. By stirring the soil it is more susceptible of benefit from the atmosphere, imbibing more oxygen, and being both warmed and enriched by the sun.
9. The roots shoot freely in pulverized soil.
10. By drilling, the farmer is enabled to have heavier crops of beans and wheat on light land.
11. Clover and grass seeds answer incomparably better in the pulverization produced by hoeing, independent of the clearness from weeds.
12. The drills give facility for depositing smaller portions of manure with greater effect.

These advantages are all self-evident to a good farmer; and it might have been added, as a thirteenth advantage, that drilling economizes seed, though Mr. Binns rejects it, on the ground, that if the plants are thin, they throw out side shoots, which produce imperfect grain, and ripen unequally. In drill husbandry, Mr. B. affirms, fifty-six bushels of wheat have been raised on the light soils of Norfolk.

The drills employed in sowing wheat, &c. are drawn by a horse, and sow six or eight rows at a time at a required distance, dropping and covering the seed. The machine for clearing between the rows, is also drawn by one horse, and consists of a frame with six hoes fixed to it, which occupies the same space as the drill. The rate of drilling is an acre per hour. Wheat is drilled at nine inches between the rows and barely at seven. The horse hoe is used once, and the hand hoe twice. The expense of weeding, in England, is stated at two shillings (forty-four cents) per acre.

There was, some years ago, an excellent drill presented for examination, to the Albany County Agricultural Society, by a gentleman living in the west part of Onedia county; but as then drill husbandry was little understood, and its advantages less appreciated, the machine attracted but little attention, and has gone we believe, to the tomb of the Capulets, to spring up again, we hope, phœnix like, in a better and more popular form. —*Cultivator.*

## SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

This body assembled in Charleston on Monday the 15th, and adjourned on Thursday the 18th ultimo. There were near three hundred delegates present, representing North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and the territory of Florida. The proceedings of the meeting resulted in the adoption of a series of resolutions, in substance as follows:

1st. That the usual course of trade, through the cities of the North, is injurious to the South, and ought to be corrected.

2d. That as the producers of the great staple which constitute the basis of our foreign commerce, it is right that we should enjoy a fair share of the profits of that commerce.

3d. That full and free discussions, harmony of feeling, and concert of action, should be secured, by reiterated appeals to the public spirit of the South.

4th. That the progress already made towards the acomplishment of these objects, should urge us on to renewed efforts.

5th. That the commercial capital of the South should be enlarged, so as to promote direct importation. That for this purpose a portion of the capital absorbed in other pursuits should be directed to commerce, under the laws authorizing copartnerships. That the Banks should lend their aid, and foreign capital and credit be invited. That lines of packets to Europe should be established, and a free intercourse with the interior be established by means of Rail Roads, Canals, and Turnpikes. That the commercial education of youth should be encouraged. And, that the re-establishment of the Southern Review, as a faithful exponent of the rights and interests of the South, and a cherisher of literature and science, is an object of the deepest interest.

The following committee was appointed on the last named subject, viz. Messrs. Hugh S. Legare, R. Y. Hayne, W. C. Preston, Stephen Elliott, South Carolina; A. B. Longstreet, Geo.; James Gadsben, Florida; John H. Crozier, Tennessee; Edward J. Hale, N. Carolina; Charles T. Pollard, Ala.

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We learn form the Nashville Whig, that since the general embarrassments in the commercial affairs of the country within the last two years, many of the land holders of that State are turning their attention more to Agriculture, and are returning, some to the culture of Cotton, others to Tobacco, and others to raising Stock. In all these departments, extensive operations are going on, and generally through the State a new spirit has been infused into the Agriculturists, and the crops now in the ground are unusually heavy. The Whig says very justly that these rural signs of the times will have a most happy influence on the business of the country, as well in freeing our citizens of existing engagements, as in adding to the means and comforts of the producer and the aggregate wealth of the State.—*Tennessee Farmer.*

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*Butchers' Meeting.*—At a meeting of the Baltimore Butchers' Association held on the 24th, a firm stand was taken against the grinding *monopoly* which, they contend, fixes abritrarily the price of Beef cattle, to the direct injury of the Butchers, as well as to the great disadvantage of the community with which they are connected.—They have determined that they will charge only from 10 to 12½ cts. per pound for the *best* pieces of beef, and that they will pay proportionable prices for cattle; and should they not be able to obtain them at those prices, they will vacate their stalls and assign their reasons for so doing.

From the Second Report of the Mass. Agricultural Commissioner.

## LETTERS FROM S. L. DANA, M. D., ON ASHES, LIME, &c.

LETTER I.——(*Concluded.*)

Of the various substances which chemistry detects in the ashes, few probably exist in the living plant, in that state of combination, in which we find them in ashes. Burning decomposes and recomposes them anew. We are by no means to conclude, because we find various salts in plants, that they existed as such in the soil. Of the soluble alkaline salts, probably none exist in the soil. They are products of vegetation educed from the composition of silicates and salts.

The composition of the *insoluble* part of ashes gives us nearly the constituents of *leeched* ashes. If the soapboilers' process was as perfect as that which the chemist employs—still his leeched ashes would show more lime, than the above tables, because he always employs a portion of lime to make his lye caustic. This is a variable portion; whatever it is, it adds so much to the value of the leeched ashes. Besides the soap-maker always leaves a portion of alkali, which is combined with the silex. Exposure to air decomposes this, and then the alkali can be extracted by water. This is one great source of the active power of leeched ashes. The course of this wonderful power, not only in fresh and in leeched ashes, but in some degree in all *salts*, is to be found in the action of the bases on geine and on silicates.

There is one great, simple principle running through all the classss of soils. It is this, *that in all salts and silicates the action of the base is ever the same in vegetation.* The *base* of the silicates and salts acts always in one uniform mode. Peculiarities of action depend on the *acid* constituent of the salt. Lime, for instance, acts ever the same, whether it is used as carbonate, sulphate, or phosphate, marl, plaster, or bone dust. The salt is decomposed by the living plant. The various acids combine with the alkalies, as they are eliminated, from the decomposition of the silicates, and the lime, liberated, acts ever as lime. It acts in its *caustic* state, a converter of insoluble into soluble geine. If this does not exist in the soil, all the lime in the world would not cause plants to grow. The base of the lime-salts acts primarily on geine, either solving the soluble or converting the insoluble. The same is true of alumine, iron, and the bases of all salts. —The same general rule applies to all alkaline, earthy or metallic salts and to silicates.

The order in which the farmer may apply salts is the following. Carbonate, phosphate, and sulphate of lime, carbonates, nitrates, muriates, and sulphates of alkalies. No salts, excepting carbonates, can be used in large quantities.— The reason is at once explained by the principle of unity of action of the bases. The acid of the salts, eliminated, decomposes the geates, rendering the soluble insoluble, the acid combines with any free base, produced from the decomposition of the silicates, and thus prevents that forming soluble geine. Having saturated the bases, any excess acts then as free acid, poisoning the vegetable, as oil vitirol, or muriatic acid would animals. In carbonates, the acid forms part of the food of plants. The alkaline geates are so very soluble, that when alkalies, as ashes for instance, are freely used, we lose a part, by its draining away, or in wet soils becoming too dilute. But a small dose produces all the beneficial effects of a large dose of lime. We have in ashes, not only the alkali to solve geates, but a very large portion of carbonate and phosphate of lime. Experiments are wanting to prove the relative value of lime and ashes. I should not deem it extravagant to say, that a bushel of ashes is equal to a cask of lime. The alkalies and their salts act more powerfully than any other substance, in solving and converting geine. Lime in all its forms, ranks next. These produce always decided beneficial effects. The alkalies never fail. Ashes show their effect at once, due to the alkaline part, while their carbonate of lime produces more permanent effect. Lime, from peculiar states of the soil, may not show any immediate good result, but ultimately, this result is sure to follow. Permanent barrenness never is produced by the free use of carbonates. It surely follows the free use of all other salts, yet in small doses, they all and ever act beneficially, whenever their bases, combined with carbonic acid, would be beneficial.

But how do the elements of soil act? As I have stated in the report of Professor Hitchcock, by forming galvanic batteries with the roots of living plants. The most active element in the pile is the root. The soil, like the rocks from which it is derived, is slowly acted on by atmospheric agents. The effect of this action annually is imperceptible.

A single plant in one season will effect a greater amount of decomposition of a given portion of soil, than that produced by all the atmospheric agents in many years. The galvanic agency of plants is not confined to the soil, in immediate contact with their roots. It extends from these, in every direction, to undetermined distances. Hence there is a transfer, as is usual in galvanic decompositions, of substances quite remote from the plant. The whole plant contributes to this galvanic agency. It never exists in full force, perhaps not at all, till the plant has pushed above ground—acted on by air and light.

The soil, as we have explained, consists almost wholly of silicates, though it has been proved, that carbonic acid slowly decomposes these, and an argument, for the mutual action of the elements of silicates, derived from their admitted electrical states, yet the amount of this action is never measurable in one season. Being silicates, they have no tendency to act on each other. We can only excite this action by introducing new elements, salts, which in this sense only, can be said to be excitants or stimulants. The silicates are the flour, the salts the yeast. The galvanic agency is excited by the salts, but above all, over all, and controlling all, this action of soils is the living plant. The influence of the last unfolds the mystery of the often repeated experiment of growing plants in pure water. Granting the water to have been chemically pure, the galvanic agency of the vegetable would decompose the containing vessel. The most barren sand would be made fertile by living plants. Sand containing no appreciable quantity of geine, may yet from its origin from sedimentary rocks, contain carbon. Water it, and grow it in plants. Let these perish. They return to the sand, not only organic matter, the source of geine for a new crop, but various salts, of whose previous existence in the same it required the most delicate chemistry to detect traces. The living plant is a consummate analyst. This is the process nature employs. Mr. Keely, acting on this principle, and following out and assisting the natural mode, has opened the whole soul of raising crops. The memorable experiment of the Haverhill rye-field, ought to be engraved on the thresholds and lintels of every farm-house in the country.* It teaches us that salts, so important in agriculture, are within the reach of every farmer. Every farmer has a lime-quarry on his own land. He ought also to have constantly burning a lime-kiln. The farmer has on his own grounds, lime sufficient for all wants. Let all brushwood, unfit for the kitchen, be burned for the ashes. But let the *soot* too be saved. It is too valuable to be lost in air. Look at its composition as stated by Bracannot.

| | |
|---|---|
| Geine | 30.70 |
| Extractive matter and nitrogen | 20. |
| Carbonate of lime and traces of magnesia | 14.66 |
| Acetate of lime | 5.65 |
| Sulphate of lime | 5. |
| Phosphate of lime and iron | 1.50 |
| Acetate of potash | 4.10 |
| Muriate of potash | .36 |
| Acetate of Ammonia | .20 |
| Acetate of Magnesia | .53 |
| Silex | .95 |
| Carbon | 3.85 |
| Water | 12.50 |
| | 100. |

I have nearly finished the analysis of Adams' soil. I will send it to you next week, together with the composition of the substance used by Webster, in Dracut.

With great respect,
I am very truly yours,
SAMUEL L. DANA.

Rev. H. Colman, Boston.

*See Appendix E. page 113, First Report of Agriculture of Massachusetts.

## SILK CULTURE IN THE WEST.

*A letter of reply to a citizen of Maryland.*

Louisville, (Ky.) Feb. 21.

Dear Sir—In answer to your queries respecting the Silk culture in the West, I can only say that my time, my occupation, and necessary confinement at home, prevent my giving you the information desired in as satisfactory a manner as could be done by one more conversant with the subject. The facts, however, within my knowledge, I cheerfully communicate.

Many persons in the neighborhood are very anxious to engage in the culture of Silk, as soon as they can procure a supply of the *Morus Multicaulis*, of which there are very few in this section of country.

In the neighborhood of Brandenburgh, Maysville, Frankfort, and at various other places in this State, and at many places in Indiana, the Silk culture has been commenced. In these places a

great number are preparing to cultivate the Morus Multicaulus, (the variety of mulberry most highly esteemed,) with the view to embark in the silk culture as soon as practicable after the maturity of their orchards.

At Pleasant Hill, the Shaker settlement on the Kentucky river, silk cravats, pocket handkerchiefs, ladies' dress silk, gentlemen's vesting, and a variety of other goods, are manufactured, from Silk of their own growing, and are of the finest texture, as lustrous and beautiful as any foreign manufacture I have seen. The most intelligent of the community state that the manufacture of Silk is one of their most profitable employments.

During a visit to the village of Economy a few weeks since, I had an opportunity of seeing their Silk factories, cocooneries, &c. with which I was very much pleased.

This beautiful and flourishing village is situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, 18 miles below Pittsburgh, and contains about 500 persons, who are all German or of German origin. The same community once resided on the Wabash, in Indiana, at a place called New Harmony. They all possess an equal right or share in the property at Economy, which consists of the village, with its many and large manufactories, and several thousand acres of fertile land, most of it under cultivation.

Here are ten acres of various kinds of the mulberry, planted as orchards. They have been but a short time, not more than two years, I think, in the Silk culture, and most of their trees are yet small.

They have two large cocooneries, each two stories high, and fitted up in the most complete manner, with shelves, frames, hurdles, &c. and furnished with baskets for transporting the leaves, machines for cutting them for feeding the worms, and all the necessary apparatus for such operations.

Each cocoonery has a fine cellar, flag pavement, and the sides lined with plank, for storing away the leaves, in order that they may be given to the worms while containing the proper degree of moisture.

Last summer they raised 1400 pounds of cocoons, and on the 18th of January, ultimo, they had reeled 150 pounds of raw Silk, of the best quality.

At the time of my visit numerous applications were daily being made to them, and great prices offered for their trees, which of course were refused, as they had not near as many as they wanted themselves.

In their Silk factory they have looms, reels, and all the fixtures for the Silk manufacture, which were made in London, of the most approved forms.

Their manufactured articles, such as handkerchiefs, vestings, &c. have been, to my knowledge, pronounced by many judges of such articles in Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be equal in every respect to any imported from Europe.

Several members of this community informed me that the manufacture of silk was one of the most lucrative branches of their business.

In relation to the Silk culture "in the Western States," I can give you the general opinion, in giving you my own. I think it must succeed. Inquiry is awakened on the subject to an extent that is now irrepressible. I speak from what I have heard, more than from what I have seen. The great anxiety expressed to obtain the mulberry from the Atlantic States (there being no adequate supply here) is partly owing to the profits expected to be realised from cultivating the tree for sale. But, independently of that, the great number who are desirious of going into the silk business as soon as they can obtain food for silk worms, warrants the belief that, in a year or two from this time, several of the Western States will be as far advanced as any of the Eastern States now are. All they want is a supply of the most approved mulberry, and this it is entirely probable they will be able to procure in two or three years. The high prices obtained for the Morus Multicaulis do not appear, as far as I have heard, to be made an objection. The truth is, in comparison to the value of the silk culture to the Western States, the price of the mulberry is but as dust in the balance. And to the United States, as a nation, the silk culture certainly offers one of the fairest prospects for an increase of its wealth, independence, and the comfort of thousands of its citizes, that has ever been presented to view.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c. J. B.

## CATTLE.

Improving the breed of live stock, is as necessary for the farmer, as the proper cultivation of a field for wheat corn, or any other crop.

For, according to the present improved system of farming, there is such a condition between the cultivation of ground, and breeding, rearing, and fattening cattle, sheep and other domestic animals, that a man will make but an indifferent figure in rural affairs, if he does not understand the latter as well as the former.

Our breeds of horned cattle particularly, are too little attended to; yet they should receive the primary attention of our agriculturists. In the best cultivated countries of Europe, this subject receives that attention which its importance demands, and to such perfection have they brought their breeds of cattle, as to render them worthy to be sought after in the different parts of the world, and to insure for them enormous prices.

In our own country, particularly in the northern and eastern States, the raising and improving the breed of cattle, is considered as a matter of the first importance with the farmer. The different Agricultural Societies established in those parts of the Union, (which are doing great good,) spare no exertions, by offering premiums, and the establishment of cattle shows, to diffuse among the people a spirit of improving the breeds of their cattle.

In improving the breed of cattle, the objects had in view should be attended to; as there are different breeds adapted to different purposes.

A breed of cattle, equally well adapted to the butcher, to the dairy, and to the plough or cart, is no where to be met with; and so far as experience enables us to judge, these properties are hardly consistent with each other, and belong to animals of different forms and proportions. It should be the object of farmers to have all their stocks of animals of the best breeds: and to study useful qualities, more than shewy figures. Yet well proportioned and sightly animals are generally the most valuable, both as it regards usefulnes and keep. There are exceptions; in dairy cows particularly. Hardihood, and easiness of keep, should always be prominent qualities in any breed of cattle.

The value of horned cattle will increase in proportion to the manner in which we manage them to secure their dung. During the spring and summer they should be regularly penned of nights, on such parts of the farm as may need improvement; observing to plough up these pens immediately on the removal of the cattle, to secure their manure against loss from the evaporation of the sun and washing rains. The size of the pens, and the time they should stand in them before removed, will be regulated by the number of the cattle and their condition; and in hot weather the pens should not stand longer than two weeks before ploughed up, at most. In winter, as has been before observed, they should have a comfortable shelter closed at every point, except at the south, which should open into the farm yard. Corn stalks are the first food given to them; and the greatest diligence should be used in conveying them early to the farm yard, because they lose more from evaporation, standing in the field, than the other articles of food, viz: the shucks, tops, &c. which should be reserved for later periods.

The cattle should be employed in manuring the distant parts of the farm, while the horses and other domestic stock are manuring at home.

The farm pens of the farmer should be situated with an eye to the convenience of the field from whence the stalks are to be hauled, and that to be manured and cultivated the ensuing year. It is better to make a lane of considerable length to conduct the cattle to water than to omit this convenience.

Many farms, too, unfortunately, abound with parcels of exhausted land, which are turned out or are uninclosed to recover what improvement they can; these lands may be enclosed as pasturage for cattle; and by taking in some woodland, they will afford the cattle, in the spring and summer, shrubs and coarse grass sufficient to constitute tolerable good pasture, and far better than that from arable or cultivated fields, which are generally scanty of grass until towards the fall; and if meadows have been provided for grazing in the fall, they will sustain the cattle until the period arrives for their being put up in their winter's habitation. These hints for the management of cattle, have been thrown out for the consideration of those who may hesitate to adopt the inclosing system, under the apprehension that if their stock are excluded from grazing their arable fields, no other resource will be left for them.

## COTTON.

It seems that those speculators in cotton who mantain, and attempt to show by figures, that the deficiency in the corp will be very large, carry out their calculations not only in the number of bales, but in the number of pounds. The following statement we take from the Mobile Register of the 26th April.

"At the suggestion of our travelling correspondent, who gives it as the opinion of the merchats and planters with whom he conversed, in his travels through Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, that there has been a falling off in the relative

weight of the bales sold this year upon those of the last, we have prepared the following statement for the months of March 1838 and 1839:—The exports from Mobile in March 1838, were 49,088 bales, weighing 23,702,061 lbs., making an average of 486½ lbs. For the same month, 1839, the exports were 28,399 bales, weighing 13,151,448 lbs., making an average of 462 1-16. The decrease in weight is shown to be 5 per centum, or within a very small fraction of it. This diminution in weight shortens the exports for Mobile nearly 15,000 bales, and of the United States 70,000 bales in an ordinary crop."

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

## COWS vs. HORSES.

*An idle horse gives no milk and makes no butter.*

Having read a communication in the last number of the Cabinet signed H., on the "cost of keeping an idle horse," I find the sum of sixty dollars as there set down, quite within the mark; and I should not know how to accomplish it for that sum by a long slice; and if H. was to take shoeing and liability to contingencies into the account, it would considerably swell the aggregate amount. On examining the subject and looking a little further into it, I find that the cost of keeping "one idle horse," will keep two milch cows comfortably, and that each cow during the year will produce, (including the calf) a clear gain of thirty dollars without any straining of the point whatever. This makes sixty dollars per annum *profit* from the two cows, which added to the sixty dollars *loss* sustained by keeping "an idle horse," instead of the cows, at the same cost, makes a difference of one hundred and twenty dollars a year, or the interest of two thousand dollars for one year, and so on from year to year as long as the error is persisted in. I knew a very worthy, industrious, careful farmer, about fifty years ago, who had a snug farm and every thing apparently in good order about him, but he did'nt seem to thrive; when he died, it was found he was not out of debt; and his estate was altogether much less than was expected. I tried in vain to account for it, but was unable to do so, till after this long lapse of time; but now I can see through it, and understand it thoroughly. I remember, he kept about a dozen horses, on a farm of about 100 acres, and he kept them well, too; sleek, clean, nice and well fed; for he was fond of horses, and fine ones too, though he was no sportsman. His horse stable was twice as large as his cow stable. The cows were about six in number, if my memory serves right, at this long distance of time.—Now four or five horses would have been all-sufficient for his necessary purposes; and all over this number was surplusage, as the lawyers say; say seven above the right number, which would represent, in expense of keep, fourteen cows. As butter in those days only sold for about half as much as it does in these latter times, I put the profit of each cow (including the calf) at one half, say fifteen dollars a year, and fifteen times fourteen is two hundred and ten dollars a year, loss sustained by keeping seven extra horses instead of fourteen cows.

Now, our schoolmaster, who is good at calculation, says, that an annual sum of 210 dollars put to interest at 6 per cent., and a like sum added to it each year, and interest accruing annually being put out to interest, that in ten years it will amount to $2,767 96, and that in 20 years it will be 7,724 97

| | |
|---|---|
| 25 years, | 12,070 19 |
| 30 years, | 16,602 21 |
| 40 years, | 32,500 01 |

Now this shows very plainly why the old man died in debt, insead of leaving a good farm for each of his children. It is just as plain to me now, as the grass grows; though for a long series of years it was quite inexplicable, notwithstanding I had often thought of it, and tried to solve the mystery; but I now see I always went on the wrong scent, and when you do that you will never catch the game. I now am confirmed in the conclusion that whatever we understand is easy, and that whatever we don't understand is difficult and mysterious. The old gentleman was all his life travelling on the wrong track, to arrive at independence and wealth, and I now see many going the same road on horseback, and there can't be a doubt but they will come out at the same place with the old farmer alluded to; for like causes always produce the same effect under similar circumstances.—Some of the old folks who are your readers, will very likely be desirous of knowing who the old farmer was that kept so many horses and so few cows. If that question should be asked, just inform them, that he has been dead a great many years, but that he was my father, and a good father he was too, but he did'nt seem to think, that idle horses made no butter.

ABRAHAM.

## COWS–CREAM–POT BREED.

In Mr. Colman's (of Mass.) second agricultural report, the following extracts appear, from a letter of Mr. Jaques, of the "Ten Hill Stock Farm" at Charlestown, in this county:

"It has been my object to effect such an improvement in milch cows as should produce the greatest quantity of butter. There is a greater difference in pecuniary profit between a good or a poor cow than among any other domestic animals. In some yards, there may be found those which will not produce their three pounds per week, and others that would make nine and all at the same keep. As we sometimes hear of cows, which produced seventeen pounds of butter per week, and even more, it occurred to me to inquire if a breed or race could not be formed with the same valuable properties. This I have attempted; and have carried it to the third generation, and I am confident of success. I have a cow, whose milk has produced nine pounds of the best butter in three days; and this on grass feed only.—This I call my Cream Pot breed. I have bred my Cream Pots with red or mahogany colored hair, yellow noses, with mahogany colored teats, yellow skin, silky and elastic to the touch. I have obtained the breed by the cross of a Durham short horned bull on a selected native cow with certain extraordinary points and properties, anxious to retain as much of the form Durham, as to ensure capacious udders and with the valuable property of affording rich milk. Though an admirer of the Durham short horns, I have not found them producing so rich milk or making so much yellow butter as I could wish. The Durham race are round and straight in the barrel, full in the twist, and inclining to the thick in the thigh. I have wished for some improvement in the form of a bag. But I would premise, that whatever I my say in respect to breeding animals, I only desire to express my own private notions, without a wish to dictate to any one, from the experience I have had, which, I am sensible is very limited.—Generally, cows, which I have examined, giving the largest amount of the richest milk, have had capacious bags, full behind, extending far up into the twist and also well formed; hanging moderately deep when full in milk, and after the milk is drawn, quite the reverse, for I would avoid a fleshy bag.—My Cream–Pot breed are full in the body, drop deep in the flank, are not quite so straight in the belly, nor as full in the twist, nor as thick in the thigh; but in other respects I wish them to approach the Durham as near as may be. My Cream-Pot breed excel particularly in affording a great quantity of rich cream, and that cream capable of being formed into butter in a short time, and with little labor, leaving a small proportion of buttermilk. Their cream produces more than eighty per cent. of pure butter; and it is not unfrequent to form the cream into butter in one minute. It has been done in forty seconds.

"I have a heifer designated as Betty Cream–Pot, one of the third generation, which produced her first calf at two and a half years old. Brown, my foreman, made the following experiment upon her milk, without my knowledge at the time. After milking, he took two quarts of milk out of the pail, and having strained it into a pan, allowed it to stand twenty-four hours. Having then skimmed the cream into a bowl, he churned it with a table spoon; and in one minute, by the clock, he formed the butter. It was then pressed and worked in the usual way, and amounted to half a pound of pure butter. After this the following practice was pursued for eight or ten weeks in succession. At each of four successive milkings, two quarts of the strippings were strained into a pan, making eight quarts in the whole. All was mixed together in the same pan, and then churned. The average time of churning did not exceed ten minutes; in some instances the butter was formed in five minutes. After being properly worked over, it was weighed and never fell short of two pounds. The remainder of her milk was for family use, and when set for cream, produced the usual quantity. These experiments were made on grass feed only. She did not give a large mess; only about twelve quarts per day. I have forty cows and heifers, ten bulls and bull calves of different grades of this cream-pot breed, all bred and raised by myself. I keep my bulls, selected, as breeders, until I have proof of the quality of their offspring. My old cream-pot bull is ten years old. My Don cream-pot, from which I am now breeding with some of my cows and heifers, is three years old."

*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

*Potato Soap for Washing.*—It was discovered by a French chemist, many years ago, that potatoes only three parts boiled, make better soap for washing than the troublesome caustic, an expensive article usually made use of by our washwo-

men. They make the clothes cleaner and without injury. Let me give you the result of the experience of my family, which is a large one.

The solied clothes are first soaked in a tub of water about an hour. They are then transferred to a copper of hot water; from which they are taken piece by piece, to be thoroughly rubbed with the potatoes, the same as with soap. The whole thus prepared, after having been well rubbed, rolled and wrung, are a second time plunged into the copper, together with a quantity of potatoes in the above.—After boiling for about an hour and a half, the linen or clothes are again taken out—turned thoroughly, rubbed well over, and wrung; and afterwards again thrown into the copper for some minutes. The clothes are then well rinsed in clean cold water, and hung up to dry; the whole process occupying two hours and a half.

The linen thus washed, is perfectly clean, the kitchen garments free from all grease, and perfectly sweet, though in the old way they usually retain a greasy smell.

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*First Native Silk in Virginia.*—The Petersburgh Intelligencer of Friday says;

We saw, yesterday, a piece of Silk measuring nine yards and a half, which was manufactured by Mr. Thomas Hicks, of Brunswick. Mr. H raised the worms, reeled the silk, and wove the cloth on his own plantation; and we believe it is the first article of the kind ever manufactured in Virginia.

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GARLIC.

This is multiplied by dividing the roots, and may be planted in rows, the same as onions, and can be taken up in autumn, and preserved in the same way.

LEEKS.

Sow in April, on a well prepared piece of ground and transplant in June into rows fifteen inches apart, four or six inches from each other in the rows. Hoe up the earth about the stems as they continue to grow, so as to blanch them and make them tender. Cutting off the tops of the leaves three or four times in the course of the season, is beneficial, as it makes them throw out new heart leaves. The London and Scotch are the two best varieties. They should be rich, but not fresh manured.

LETTUCE.

To have Lettuce in perfection at all seasons, three or four sowings should be made during the year. For the earliest crops the seed should be sown in Septemper, and the plants, as soon as large enough, be transplanted into frames and protected till spring, when they again my be transplanted early, into rich, mellow ground, to produce heads;—or the seed may be sown in hot-beds in March and in April, in the open ground. Always select a cool and moist spot of ground for summer cultivation; it should be very rich and mellow. When the plants have five or six leaves, transplant into rows, a foot distant each way; hoe frequently, and, if dry weather, water plentifully. The kinds best adapted for the various seasons, are as follows:—For autumn sowing, the Brown Dutch, and Hardy Green: for forcing early in frames, the Tennis-ball, and Early Curled; and for spring sowing in the open ground, the Royal Cape, which is very fine, the Large Imperial Head, Large Green Head of Cabbage, and some other sorts.

The Cos Lettuces do not succeed well, owing to the heat of or climate in spring and summer, unless they are sown very early in the season. The leaves grow upright, and it is usual to tie them together at the top, to blanch them, and make them tender.

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SEEDS, PLANTS, FLOWERS.

The subscriber offers for sale a his establishment a fresh supply of GARDEN SEEDS of the very best quality; those that cannot be grown in this countsy he imports direct from Europe from a source that can be relied on.

Besides a large collection of GREENHOUSE, hardy ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, and Bulbous Roots, and a choice collection of the very finest double Dahlias offered for sale, all on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

Also on hand a few bushels of ITALIAN RYE GRASS, with 100 bush. ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT, of the true kind. All orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, or any thing appertaining to his establishment will be strictly attended to, by JOHN FEAST,
Florist & Seedsman, cor. of Lexington and Pine sts.
ja 22 tf Baltimore.

A YOUNG BULL.

For sale a fine young Bull of the DEVON and TEESWATER breed. He is rising twelve months old, well grown and handsomely marked with red and white. His dam is teeswater and a deep milker.
EDWARD P. ROBERTS.
april 2

MULBERRY TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SON still have the following Trees for sale:
35,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis Trees, from 1 to 6 feet high, which will be sold either trimmed or untrimmed, or in battings; the wood of these trees is perfectly mature, and they have been well preserved from all injury.

42,000 genuine ALPINE TREES, of a very superior character, at least equal to any in the Union.

10,000 of the splendid MORUS EXPANSA, 5 to 9 feet high, and much branched, remarkable for its great excellence in every respect. This is the only large parcel of this tree existing in this country.

75,000 Canton, Brussa, Morus Elata, Rose of Lombardy, Roman, Pyramidalis, Oriental, white Italian and other kinds, all of which will be sold at prices deemed moderate. Also a large assortment of the silk worms Eggs of the most choice and valuable kinds.

Ample directions for the culture and successful propagation of all kinds of Mulberry Trees will be given to every purchaeer.

Flushing, near New York, April 17, 1839.
ap 23 8t*43

MAHOOL'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAR-SHARE PLOUGH—*From One to Four Horses,*

Constantly on hand, for sale at No 20 Cheapside.

These Ploughs are made of the best materials—oak beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repaired by any country smith.
May 1—tf R. M PANSON, Agent.

SILK AGENCY,

*Corner of E. and 7th streets, Washington City, D. C.*

The subscriber having commenced an Agency for the purchase and sale of SILK MULBERRY TREES, and all articles connected with the growing of Silk, offers for sale the following varieties of Mulberry Trees at Baltimore prices, viz. Multicaulis, Alpine, Brousa, White Italian and Canton; also Mammoth White Silk Worm's Eggs, warranted to be of superior quality. All the recent publications on silk growing for sale, and subscriptions received for the various periodicals edvoted to that subject.
no 20 J. F. CALLAN.

ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL.

The Fourth edition of this popular work is now in a course of publication by the subscribers, and will be issued from the press about the 1st May, printed with new type on a good paper. It contains upwards of 100 large octavo pages, and embraces every information needed by the silk culturist from the planting and rearing of the mulberry to the making and dyeing of Sewings & Twists; the plan of constructing cocooneries, feeding shelves, the process of feeding the worms, ventilation of their apartments, apportionment of food, and in fine, every thing necessary to the acquisition of a silk culturist is lucidly treated. A large edition has been nearly disposed of since about the 1st January, and the present edition has been put to press to supply a large order (1500 copies) from the legislature of Pennsylvania for gratuitous distribution in that commonwealth, by the recommendation of the committee on agriculture, who gave it their decided approbation and recommendation over every other work published on the subject. The late Governor of Maryland also recommended it in a special message to the legislature, for distribution among the people, and it has received the commendations of the committee on Agriculture of the House of Rep. of the Congress of the U. S.—A large edition is now publishing, and all orders from a distance can be promptly filled. A large discount will be made to the trade. Price 37 1-2 cts. per single copy.
Address E. P ROBERTS & S. SANDS, Balti. Md.

☞Who are also publishers of the "Farmer & Gardener," a weekly journal devoted to Agriculture, &c. &c. the 6th vol. of which commences in May —$2 50 per ann.
Baltimore, Md. April 23, 1839.

☞The following named papers will please publish the above to the amount of $2: Maine Farmer, Boston Atlas, New Hampshire Patriot, Connecticut Courant, Albany Cultivator, N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, New Brunswick Times, Phil. American Sentinel, U. S. Gazette, and Saturday Courier, Wilmington, Del. State Journal, Centreville Times, Fredericktown Herald, National Intelligencer, Richmond Enquirer, Raleigh Register, Charleston Mercury, Savannah Georgian, Natchez Courier, N. Orleans Bee, Mobile Mercantile Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Journal, Nashville Banner, Detroit Journal, Indianopolis Farmer, and St. Clair (Ill.) Gazette.

FOR SALE,

A valuable FARM of prime soil, on the Western Run in Baltimore county, about two miles north west of the 14th mile stone of the Baltimore and York turnpike road, and at the same distance from the depot of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, at Cockey's tavern, in a rich, highly cultivated and healthy tract of country.

This farm contains from 260 to 270 acres, having a full proportion in wood, much of which is building timber, peculiarly valuable in that neighborhood; is in the best state of cultivation; a considerable part in productive timothy meadow, and the residue of the arable land, not in grain, is well set in clover, the whole under good fencing, laid off into convenient fields, each of which is well watered. The farm has a large quarry of excellent building stone. There are on the premises an apple orchard of select fruit trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly; a valuable mill seat on the Western Run, with a race already dug. There is no location in the country more favorable for a grist mill, having the advantage of a rich and thickly settled neighborhood, and a good public road leading thence to the turnpike road. Buildings substantial and convenient, being a STONE DWELLING, and kitchen of two stories; a large stone Switzerborn, with cedar roof and extensive stabling below; large hay house and stable for cattle; stone milk house near the dwelling, with a spring of fine never failing water, with other out-houses. On the country road near the mill-seat a good house and shop for a mechanic, under rent to a good tenant. It is well known the lands on the Western Run are in every respect equal, if not superior to any in the county. Adjoining or near are the lands of Col N. Bosley, Daniel Bosley, Thos. Matthews and others. The water power, with about 20 acres of land, is so situated that they may be detached and sold separately, without injury to the rest of the farm for agricultural purposes. Terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to
NATHANIEL CHILDS,
on the premises, or to
WILLIAM J. WARD,

## BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

| | PER | FROM | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEANS, white field, | bushel. | 1 75 | — |
| CATTLE, on the hoof, | 100lbs | — | — |
| CORN, yellow | bushel | 86 | 87 |
| White | " | 82 | 83 |
| COTTON, Virginia, | pound | 16 | — |
| North Carolina, | " | 13½ | 15 |
| Upland, | " | 15 | 17 |
| Louisiana —— Alabama | " | — | 17 |
| FEATHERS, | pound. | 53 | 55 |
| FLAXSEED, | bushel. | 1 60 | 1 65 |
| FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam | barrel. | — | — |
| Do. do. baker's | " | — | — |
| Super How. st. from stores | " | 7 25 | — |
| " " wagon price, | " | 7 [illegible]0 | — |
| City Mills, super | " | 7 37 | 7 50 |
| " extra | " | — | — |
| Susquehanna, | " | 7 31 | 7 50 |
| Rye, | " | 5 62 | — |
| Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds. | hhd. | 18 50 | — |
| do. in bbls. | bbl. | 4 37 | — |
| GRASS SEEDS, whole s. red Clover, | bushel. | 12 0 | 13 00 |
| Kentucky blue | " | — | — |
| Timothy (herds of the north) | " | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| Orchard, | " | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| Tall meadow Oat, | " | — | 3 00 |
| Herds, or red top, | " | — | 1 00 |
| HAY, in bulk, | ton. | 17 00 | 19 00 |
| HEMP, country, dew rotted, | pound. | 9 | — |
| " water rotted, | " | — | — |
| HOGS, on the hoof, | 100lb. | — | 9 50 |
| Slaughtered, | | — | — |
| HOPS—first sort, | pound. | 14 | — |
| second, | " | 12 | — |
| refuse, | " | — | — |
| LIME, | bushel. | 32 | 33 |
| MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk. | " | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| OATS, | " | 45 | 46 |
| PEAS, red eye, | bushel. | 1 40 | — |
| Black eye, | " | 1 40 | — |
| Lady, | " | 1 40 | — |
| PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo, | ton. | 3 15 | — |
| Ground, | barrel. | 1 37 | 1 50 |
| PALMA CHRISTA BEAN, | bushel. | — | — |
| RAGS, | pound. | 3 | 4 |
| RYE, | bushel. | 95 | 1 00 |
| Susquehannah, | " | — | none |
| TOBACCO, crop, common, | 100lbs | 5 00 | 5 50 |
| " brown and red, | " | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| " fine red, | " | 9 00 | 12 00 |
| " wrappery, suitable for segars, | " | 10 00 | 20 00 |
| " yellow and red, | " | 10 00 | 14 00 |
| " good yellow, | " | 10 00 | 15 00 |
| " fine yellow, | " | 12 00 | 15 00 |
| Seconds, as in quality, | " | 6 00 | 10 00 |
| " ground leaf, | " | 7 00 | 13 00 |
| Virginia, | " | 6 00 | 10 00 |
| Rappahannock, | " | — | — |
| Kentucky, | " | 6 00 | 8 00 |
| WHEAT, white, | bushel. | — | — |
| Red, best | " | 1 65 | 1 68 |
| Maryland | " | — | — |
| WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. (scarce) | gallon. | — | 41 |
| " in hhds. (scarce) | " | 39 | — |
| " wagon price, (scarce) | " | bbls | — |
| WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh, | 100lbs | 2 00 | — |
| To Wheeling, | " | 2 25 | — |
| | | *washed.* | *unwash* |
| WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces, | pound. | 50 to 55 | |
| Full Merino, | " | 45 50 | |
| Three fourths Merino, | " | 40 45 | |
| One half do. | " | 35 40 | |
| Common & one fourth Meri. | " | 35 40 | |
| Pulled, | " | 30 33 | |

POTATOES, 60 to 85 cts. a bushel.

## AN OVERSEER WANTED.

A person competent to take charge of and judiciously manage a large farm, of industrious and sober habits, is wanted as overseer. A man with a wife capable of attending to a dairy would be preferred. Apply to the subscriber, on the farm, Sparrow's Point, Patapsco Neck, Baltimore county, in person, or by letter directed to Baltimore.

may 8 3t* JAMES STEUART.

## BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

| | PER. | FROM. | TO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| APPLES, | barrel. | — | — |
| BACON, ham new, Balt. cured | pound. | 13 | 14½ |
| Sides, | " | 11 | 12 |
| Middlings, do | " | 12 | — |
| Assorted, country, | " | 10 | 11 |
| BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs. | " | 31 | 50 |
| Roll, | " | 25 | 31½ |
| CIDER, | barrel. | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| CALVES, three to six weeks old | each. | 5 00 | 6 00 |
| COWS, new milch, | " | 30 00 | 40 00 |
| Dry, | " | — | — |
| CORN MEAL, for family use, | 100lbs. | 2 00 | 2 12½ |
| CHOP RYE, | " | — | — |
| EGGS, | dozen. | 25 | 2 12 |
| FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, | barrel. | — | — |
| No. 2, | " | — | — |
| Herrings, salted, No. 1, | " | 4 50 | 4 75 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2 | " | 12 00 | 15 00 |
| No. 3, | " | 7 75 | — |
| Cod, salted, | cwt. | 3 25 | 3 37 |
| LARD, | pound. | 12 | 13 |

## BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

| | | VIRGINIA. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bank, | par | Farmers Bank of Virgi. | 1 |
| Branch at Baltimore, | do | Bank of Virginia, | do |
| Other Branches, | do | Branch at Fredericksburg | ½a¾ |
| MARYLAND. | | Petersburg, | 1 |
| Banks in Baltimore, | par | Norfolk, | 1 |
| Hagerstown, | o | Winchester, | ¾ |
| Frederick, | do | Lynchburg, | 1-4a1 1-2 |
| Westminster, | do | Danville, | do |
| Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, | do | Bank of Valley, Winch. | 1-2 |
| Do. payable at Easton, | do | Branch at Romney, | ½a3.4 |
| Salisbury, | 1 per ct. dis. | Do. Charlestown, | do |
| Cumberland, | par | Do. Leesburg, | do |
| Millington, | do | Wheeling Banks, | 2 1.2 |
| DISTRICT. | | Ohio Banks, generally | 5 |
| Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, | Banks, ½ p.c. | New Jersey Banks gen. | 3 |
| | | New York City, | par |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | | New York State, | ½ a 1 |
| Philadelphia, | par | Massachusetts, | 2a2½ |
| Chambersburg, | ½ | Connecticut, | do |
| Gettysburg | do | New Hampshire, | do |
| Pittsburg, | 2 | Maine, | do |
| York, | ½ | Rhode Island, | do |
| Other Pennsylvania Bks. | 1 | North Carolina, | 3a3½ |
| Delaware [under $5] | 4 | South Carolina, | 4a5 |
| Do. [over 5] | 1½ | Georgia, | 5a5½ |
| Michigan Banks, | 6 | New Orleans, | 5a6 |
| Canadian do. | 10 | | |

## CHINESE MULBERRY TREES.

*American Silk Agency, No. 95, Walnut st. Philadelphia*

The subscriber having opened a permanent Agency for the purchase and sale of all articles connected with the culture and manufacture of Silk in the United States, offers for sale all the different varieties of MULBERRY TREES, suitable for raising the SILK WORM; viz: Morus Multicaulis Alpinese, Brussa Multicaulis Seedlings Morus Expansa, Multicaulis Cuttings, Improved Italian Trees, &c. Also, Cuttings from *Norton's Virginia Seedlings*, and Cunningham's Prince Edward GRAPE VINES. These vines produce an abundant crop of fruit, warranted not to rot or mildew and are fine for the table, and capable of yielding the finest wines.

S. C. CLEVELAND, Agent.

## TWO DURHAM BULLS.

For sale, an IMPORTED short-horn Durham bull, rising 2 years old, of fine size and form, a strawberry roan—price $500.

ALSO—another bull of the same breed called RODERICK; he is 2 years old, is out of White Rose; she by the imported short-horn (improved) Durham bull Gloucester. For Gloucester's pedigree see British herd book. Roderick is a pure white, out of Virginia, an imported cow, raised by Mr. Curwen of England. Price $300.

The pedigrees are both unexceptionable.

ap 23 3t E. P. ROBERTS.

## THE IMPORTED SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULL LLEWELYN,

Will stand this season at MOUNT PLEASANT, 2 1-2 miles from Baltimore, on the Falls turnpike road, adjoining the Rockdale Silk Factory.

He is a beautiful fashionable roan, of fine size and points, and clean neck and head; and, as will be seen by his pedigree, is as thorough and high bred an animal as is to be found either in Europe or America.

LLEWELYN, roan, calved May 13, 1836; got by Maggot, 2238, bred by the Rev. H. Berry, d. Gay, by Mr. Whitaker's Norfolk, 2377; g. d. Grizel, by Young Wartaby, 2812; gr. g. d. by a son of Dimple, 594; Sir Dimple's sister was sold at Mr. C. Colling's sale for 410 guineas; gr. gr. g. d. by Mr. John Woodhouse's roan bull, Layton, a son of Mr. Charge's grey bull, 872.

Cows will be attended to by John Hussey, herdsman, who will take every care of them while in his charge.

TERMS—Each cow will be charged $10 to ensure her being in calf.

☞ I have examined Llewelyn, and consider him eminently qualified to improve the native breed of cattle, as also to perpetuate, in purity, his own peculiar and noble race. To say to one acquainted with the British herd book that he was bred by the late Rev. Mr. Berry, is at once to pronounce his eulogy; for it is well known that no one, since the time of the Collings', has been more eminently successful as a breeder in Europe, or contributed more to the improvement of British cattle.

EDWD. P. ROBERTS, Ed. Farmer & Gardener.

may 8 tf

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.—During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities of manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety, to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and to those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles viz His *PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS*, wood and iron frames, but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra Knives, prices varying from $33 to $110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long forage, Myer's *WHEAT FAN* and *ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS*, both a very superior article. Fox & Borland's *PATENT THRESHING MACHINES* and Martineauls *PATENT HORSE POWERS*, also superior articles — A great variety of *PLOUGHS*, wrought and cast Shares, of all sizes and prices; Gideon Davis's improved *PLOUGHS*, of Davis.s own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require commendation; 100 *CORN CULTIVATORS*, also expanding *CULTIVATORS*, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; *TOBACCO CULTIVATORS*.

F H. Smith's *PATENT LIME SPREADERS*, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of *FARMING IMPLEMENTS*; *PLOUGH CASTINGS* of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, *MACHINE* and other *CASTINGS* furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, is iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior *GARDEN SEEDS*;—In store *POTATOES* and common *SEED OATS*, *TIMOTHY* and *HERDS SEEDS* all of superior quality.—All orders will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Farmers' Repository, Pratt street,

Near the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

☞ *Printing, executed at the Farmer & Gardener office, at short notice.*